

BookletChart™



Wilmington to Philadelphia

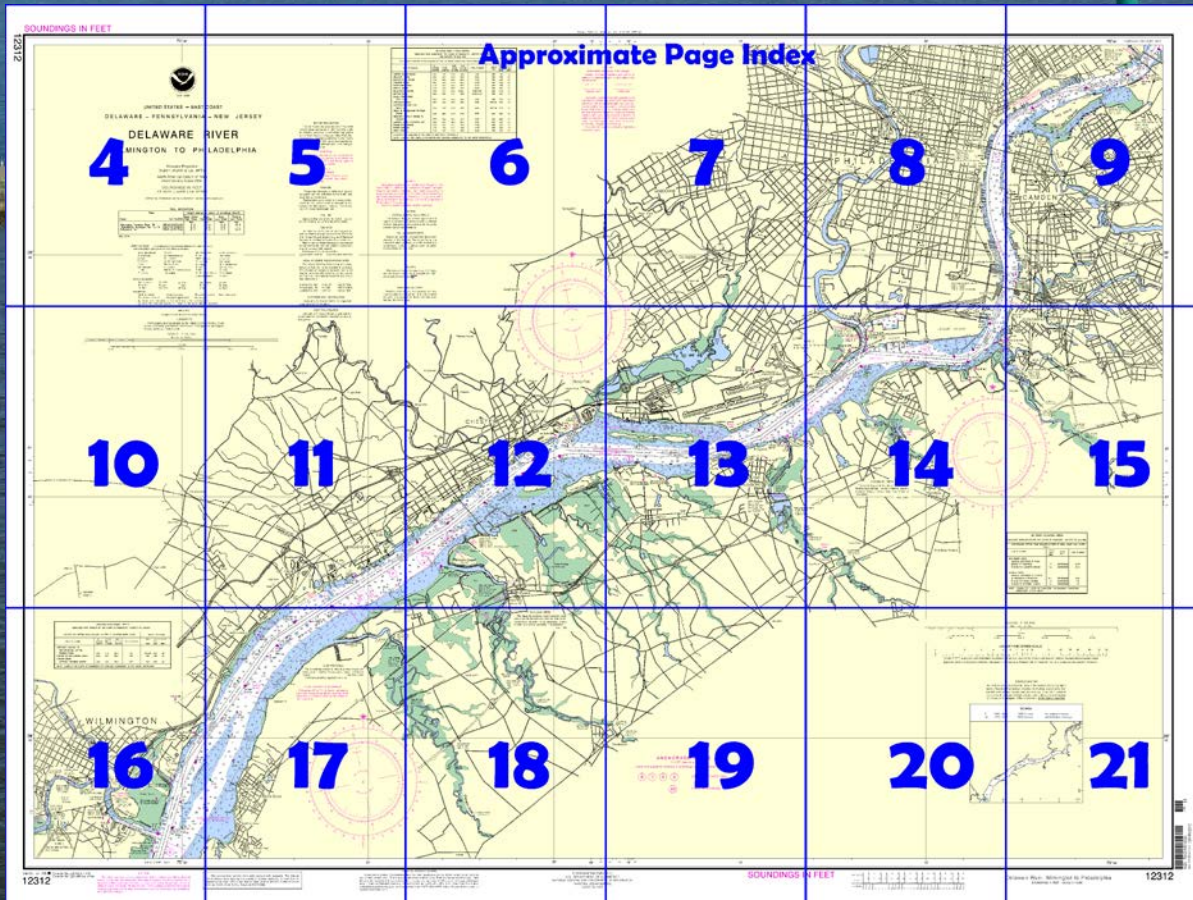
NOAA Chart 12312

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12312>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Edgemoor. The wharves of the E.I. duPont de Nemours Co., Edgemoor Plant, have depths of 20 feet at their outer ends. A dike with its outer end submerged extends 0.3 mile offshore from **Oldmans Creek** has an unmarked channel leading from the Delaware River to the mouth of the creek. In 1973, extensive shoaling was reported at the entrance to and throughout Oldmans Creek. Mariners

should exercise extreme caution when transiting this area.

A vertical-lift bridge and two swing bridges cross the creek between the mouth and **Pedricktown**; all are kept in a closed position. The limiting clearance of the bridges is 1 foot at the second bridge.

Raccoon Creek.—The approach is a dredged channel that extends west-southwestward through the shallow flats for 1.1 miles from the mouth. The approach channel is marked by buoys, and a light marks the outer end of the rock jetty on the south side of the entrance.

The U.S. Route 130 bridge at **Bridgeport** has a vertical-lift span with clearance of 4 feet down. The ConRail bridge 0.3 mile above the highway bridge has a clearance of 7 feet.

Between Bridgeport and **Swedesboro** the least bridge clearances are: swing bridge, 6 feet vertical; fixed bridges, 8 feet vertical. The railroad bridge above the mouth of **Chester Creek** has a clearance of 1½ feet.

Above that point, navigation is restricted by the 6-foot minimum clearance of the fixed bridges. Navigation is suitable only for very shallow-draft boats to the second bridge.

The current velocity is 1.7 knots on the flood and 2.2 knots on the ebb off **Eddystone**.

Essington has boatyards that can provide berths, fuel, and supplies. An unmarked channel parallel to and 450 feet from the centerline of the dike has a controlling depth of 5½ feet; shoals are on both sides of the channel. Local vessels usually pass the west end of the island where the controlling depth is 9 feet.

A special anchorage.—Depths are 9 to 20 feet in the anchorage. The current velocity is about 1.3 knots. In 1978, a piling was reported in the anchorage area 0.5 mile eastward of the entrance to Darby Creek. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, berths, and marine supplies are available along the Essington waterfront.

A general anchorage is between Thompson Point and Crab Point and the south side of the main channel. The current velocity is about 2 knots a half-mile east of Crab Point.

The Mantua Creek entrance jetties are marked by lights, and the entrance channel is marked by buoys. In August 1998, the centerline controlling depth in the dredged channel was 11 feet for 0.7 mile above the mouth; thence in 1981, 7 feet **Friars Landing**, thence 4½ feet **Parkers Landing**, and thence less than 1 foot to Mantua.

A general anchorage is on the southeasterly side of the main channel above the entrance to Mantua Creek. The current velocity is about 2 knots in the channel opposite the anchorage.

Anchorage.—Vessels must not anchor in Christina River channel within the city limits of Wilmington or tieup at any wharf more than two abreast without permission of the harbor commissioners. A general anchorage is off Deepwater Point, south of the river entrance. (See **110.1 and 110.157(a)(7) and (b)**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations, and page 391 for **Wilmington climatological table**.)

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) Vessels subject to boarding for quarantine inspection are required to anchor off Marcus Hook boarding station, 7 miles up the Delaware River from Wilmington. Wilmington is a **customs port of entry**.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences of 2° to 5° from normal variation have been observed astride the Delaware River Channel from Oldmans Point to the mouth of Oldmans Creek.

On the southeast side of the main ship channel opposite Marcus Hook is a **general anchorage** with a preferential area for vessels awaiting quarantine inspection. (See **110.1 and 110.157(a)(8) and (b)**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Currents.—The current velocity is about 1.7 knots at Marcus Hook. Chester is a **customs port of entry**.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Norfolk

Commander

5th CG District

Norfolk, VA

(575) 398-6231

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

75°30'



UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

DELAWARE – PENNSYLVANIA – NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE RIVER

WILMINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39°51'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at neauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE NAME (LAT/LONG) | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water | Mean Low Water |
| Billingsport, Delaware River, NJ (39°51'N/75°15'W) | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 0.2 |
| Philadelphia, Municipal Pier 11, PA (39°57'N/75°08'W) | 6.8 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Wilmington, Christina River, DE (39°43'N/75°31'W) | 5.9 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Apr 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | N nun | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | OBSC obscured | Rot rotating |
| B black | Is isophase | Oc occulting | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Or orange | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Osc oscillating | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VO very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | Mo Morse code | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Bld boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Gr grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstr obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |

HEIGHTS

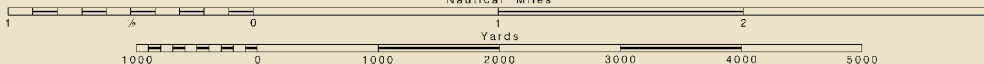
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles



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The horizontal datum is North American Datum of 1983 for charting purposes to the World Geodetic System 1984. American Datum of 1983 is an average of 0.4 to agree with

The prudent use of any single aid to navigation is subject to the U.S. Coast Guard's notice to mariners and U.S. Coast

Temporal changes in navigation aids are subject to Local Notice to Mariners. During some periods, navigation aids may be replaced by others. See U.S. Coast

Improved charting subject to show

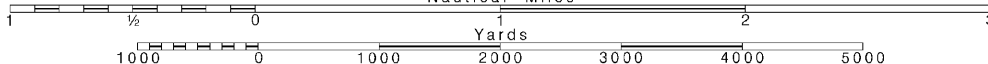
Limitation of aids to marine navigation is subject to U.S. Coast Guard's notice to mariners. Radio direct broadcasting should be used. Station position is accurate to 0.1 mile.

NOAA WE. The NOAA below provide The receipt of nautical miles as much as 1 high elevation

Atlantic City, NJ Philadelphia, PA Sudlersville, MD

SUPPL Consult U.S. Coast Guard's supplemental

Consult U.S. Coast Guard's supplemental navigation.



Additional uncharted submarine cables may exist on this chart. Not all submarine marine cables are required to be shown on charts, and those that were originally laid may have become exposed. Mariners should exercise caution when operating vessels in areas with water depths comparable to their draft. Submarine pipelines and cables may be damaged by anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked on this chart with unlighted buoys.

U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
all information concerning aids to

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



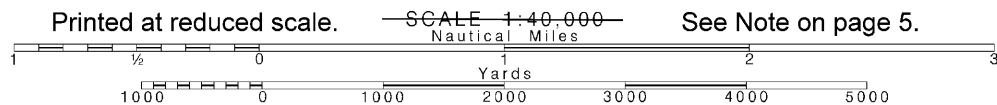


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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



10°

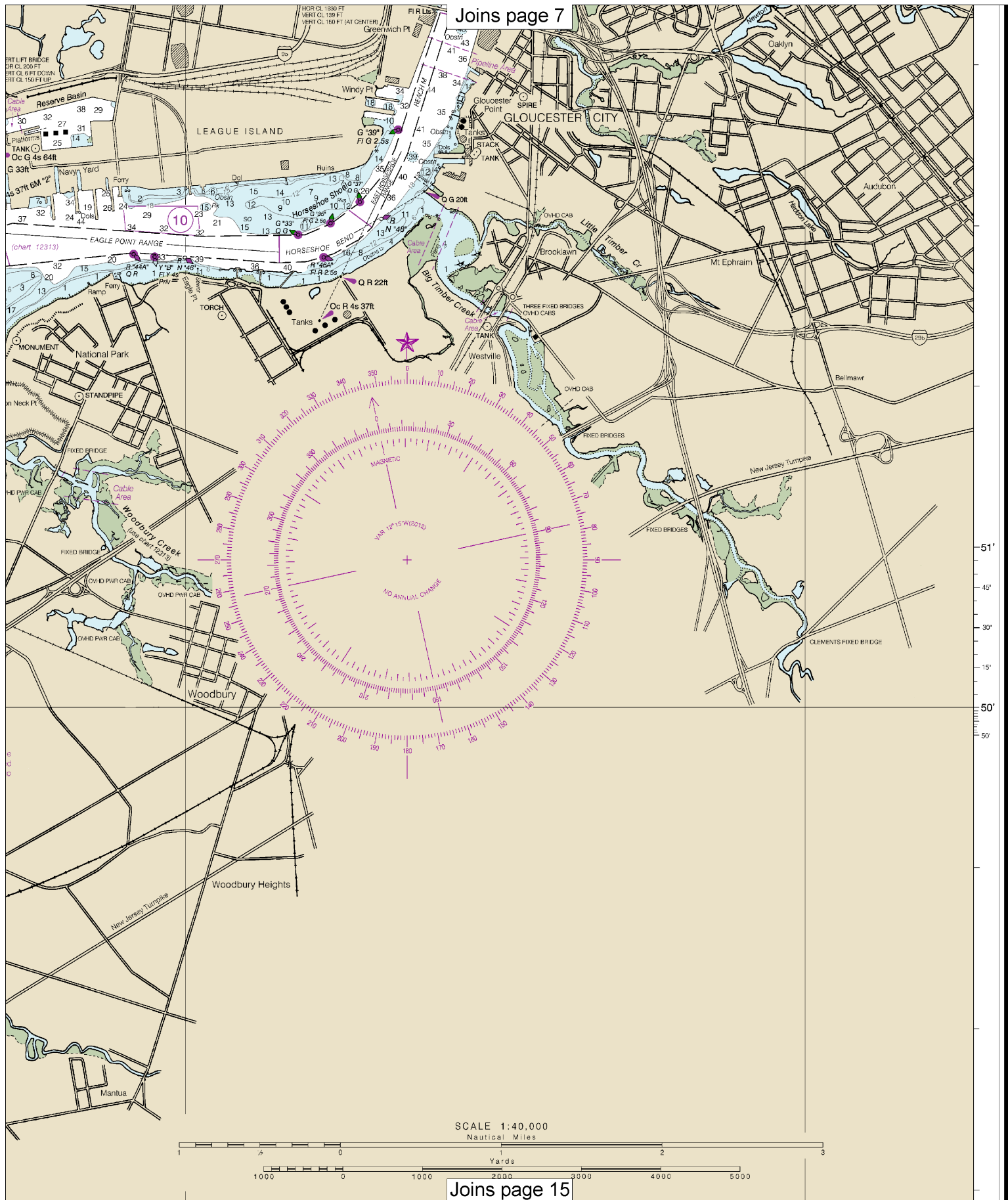
75°05'

CONTINUED ON CHART 12314



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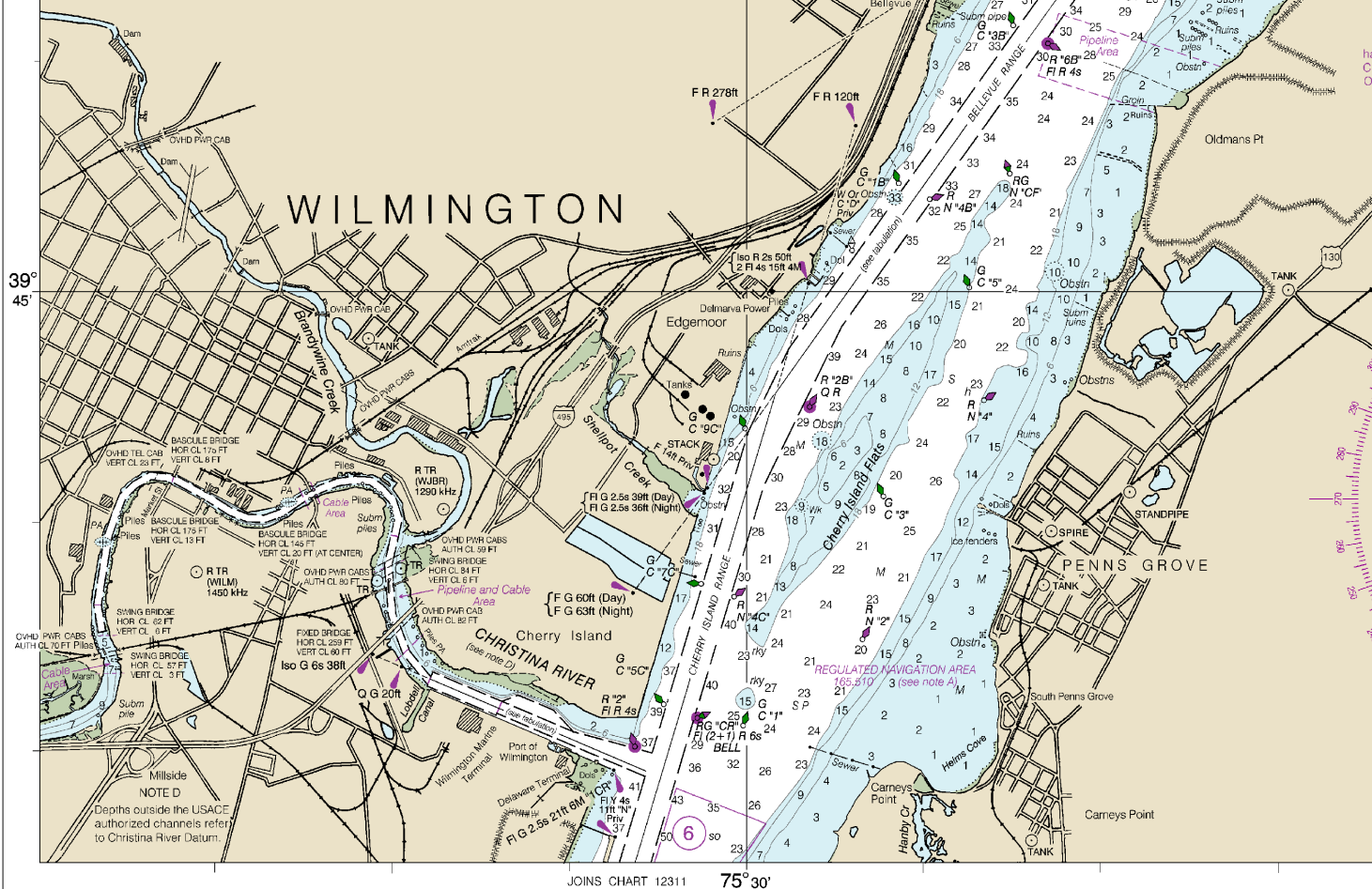
Last Correction: 7/13/2016. Cleared through:
 LNM: 2816 (7/12/2016), NM: 2916 (7/16/2016)



| CHRISTINA RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2015 | | | | | | |
| CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) | | | | PROJECT DIMENSIONS | | |
| NAME OF CHANNEL | LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER | MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL | RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER | DATE OF SURVEY | WIDTH (FEET) | DEPTH (FEET) |
| DELAWARE RIVER TO THE UPPER END OF THE TURNING BASIN | 34.8 | 34.7 | 36.8 | 10-15 | 500-340 | 0.70 |
| THENCE TO LOBDELL CANAL | 34.4 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 10-15 | 400 | 0.33 |
| TURNING BASIN | | A35.9 | | 10-15 | 320 | 0.34 |
| LOBDELL CANAL TO BRANDYWINE CR. | | 5.2 | | 8-15 | 250 | 0.68 |
| BRANDYWINE CR. TO MARKET ST. | | 3.8 | | 8-15 | 200 | 1.24 |
| MARKET ST. TO 39°43'38"N, 75°33'40"W | | 1.3 | | 8-15 | 200 | 0.78 |
| THENCE TO END OF CHANNEL | | 7.2 | | 8-15 | 200 | 0.12 |

A. REPORTED DEPTH IS FOR FULL WIDTH OF BASIN.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



56th Ed., May 2012

12312

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

Last Correction: 7/13/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2816 (7/12/2016), NM: 2916 (7/16/2016)

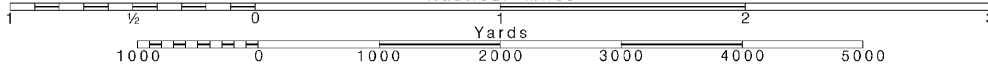
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

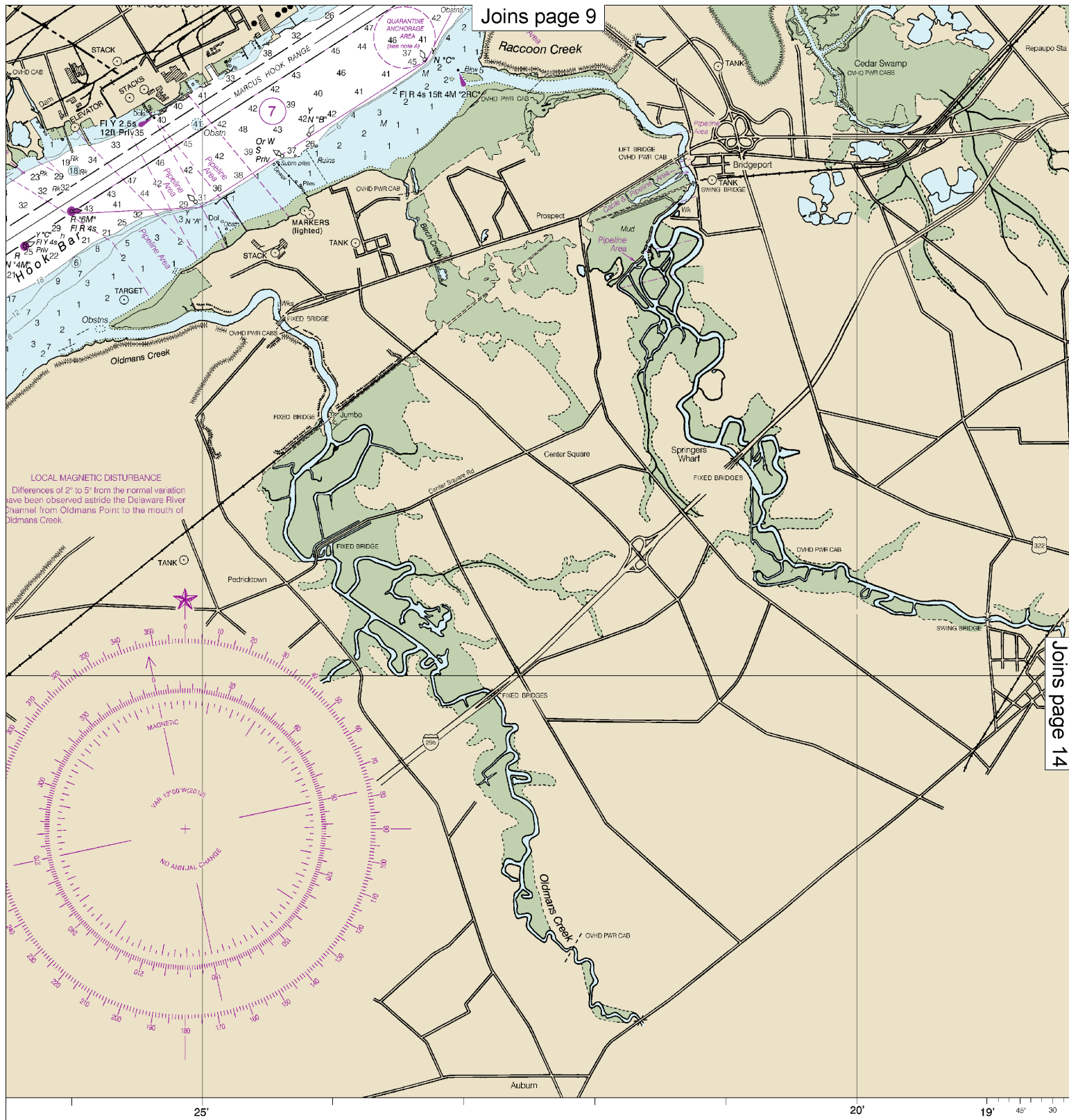
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

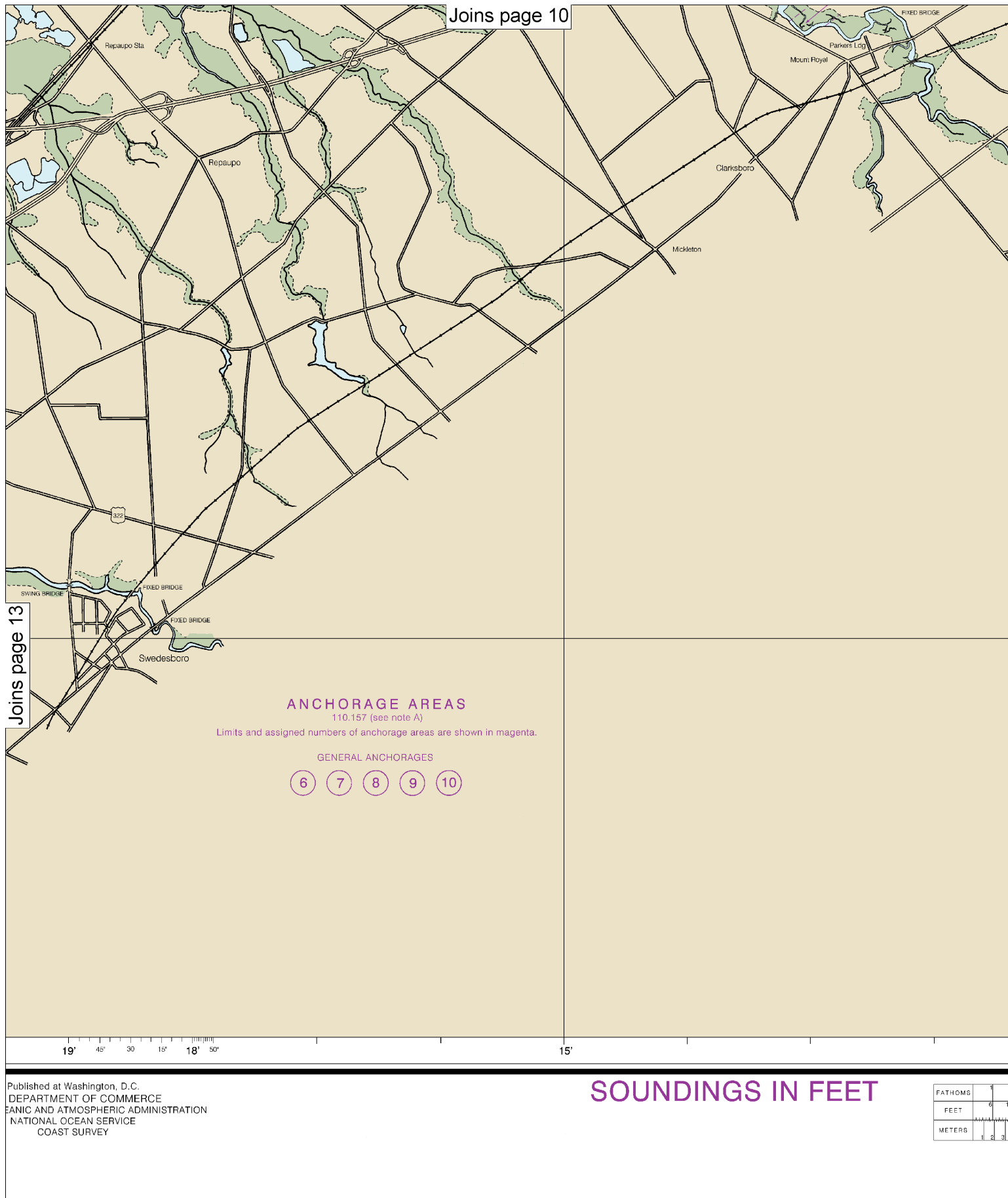


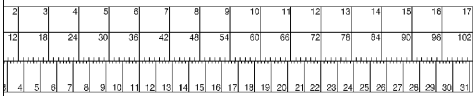
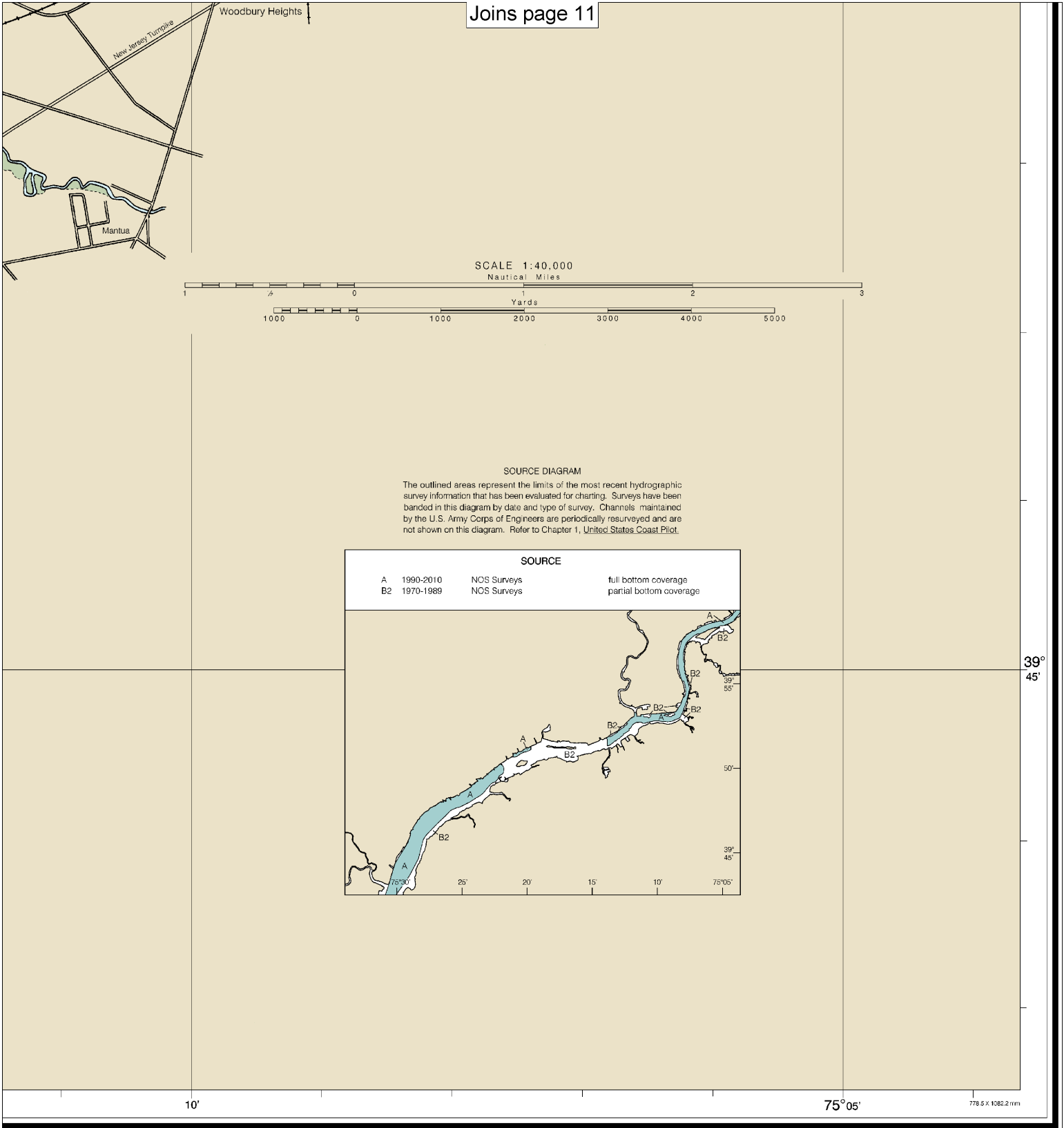
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY





Delaware River, Wilmington to Philadelphia
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12312



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nautical chart related products and information | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov |
| Interactive chart catalog | — | http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml |
| Report a chart discrepancy | — | http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx |
| Chart and chart related inquiries and comments | — | http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs |
| Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html |
| Coast Pilot online | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm |
| Tides and Currents | — | http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov |
| Marine Forecasts | — | http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm |
| National Data Buoy Center | — | http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/ |
| NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions | — | http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/ |
| National Weather Service | — | http://www.weather.gov/ |
| National Hurricane Center | — | http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/ |
| Pacific Tsunami Warning Center | — | http://ptwc.weather.gov/ |
| Contact Us | — | http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm |



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.